

10/022832

FILE 'CAPLUS, MEDLINE, BIOSIS, EMBASE, WPIDS, JICST-EPLUS, JAPIO, PHIC, PHIN, TOXCENTER, PASCAL, DISSABS, FEDRIP' ENTERED AT 12:13:39 ON 23 NOV 2004

Author (S)

L1 185 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON "COUTURE F"?/AU  
L2 997 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON "HAMEL J"?/AU  
L3 463 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON "BRODEUR B"?/AU  
L4 25788 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON "MARTIN D"?/AU  
L5 419 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON "BRASSARD P"?/AU  
L6 165 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON "BEAUDOIN F"?/AU  
L7 2 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON PREFONTAINE P?/AU  
L8 1 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L1 AND L2 AND L3 AND L4 AND L5 AND L6 AND L7  
L9 25 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L1 AND (L2 OR L3 OR L4 OR L5 OR L6 OR L7)  
L10 250 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L2 AND (L3 OR L4 OR L5 OR L6 OR L7)  
L11 211 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L3 AND (L4 OR L5 OR L6 OR L7)  
L12 1 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L4 AND (L5 OR L6 OR L7)  
L13 1 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L5 AND (L6 OR L7)  
L14 1 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L6 AND L7  
L15 280 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON (L10 OR L11 OR L1 OR L2 OR L3 OR L4 OR L5 OR L6 OR L7) AND CHLAMYDIA?  
L16 26 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L15 AND ANTIGEN  
L17 49 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L8 OR L9 OR L12 OR L13 OR L14 OR L16  
L18 18 DUP REM L17 (31 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

L18 ANSWER 1 OF 18 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN DUPLICATE 1

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:276016 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 136:308526

TITLE: Haemophilus influenzae antigens and corresponding DNA fragments for diagnosis and treatment of Haemophilus influenzae infection

INVENTOR(S): Hamel, Josee; Couture, France; Brodeur, Bernard R.; Martin, Denis; Ouellet, Catherine; Tremblay, Mireille; Charbonneau, Annie; Vayssier, Catherine

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Shire Biochem Inc., Can.

SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 58 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2002028889	A2	20020411	WO 2001-CA1402	20011002
WO 2002028889	A3	20030410		

W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW

RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN,

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GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

CA 2424275	AA	20020411	CA 2001-2424275	20011002
AU 2002011999	A5	20020415	AU 2002-11999	20011002
EP 1322762	A2	20030702	EP 2001-980063	20011002
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR				
BR 2001014403	A	20040217	BR 2001-14403	20011002
JP 2004509647	T2	20040402	JP 2002-532471	20011002
US 2004171802	A1	20040902	US 2003-398186	20030402
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 2000-236712P	P 20001002
			WO 2001-CA1402	W 20011002

AB The present invention relates to polypeptides and polynucleotides of Haemophilus influenzae BVH-NTHI1, BVH-NTHI2, BVH-NTHI3, BVH-NTHI4, BVH-NTHI5, BVH-NTHI6, BVH-NTHI7, BVH-NTHI8, BVH-NTHI9, 10, BVH-NTHI11, and BVH-NTHI12 genes. The polypeptides and polynucleotides (DNA or RNA) and fragments are useful for prophylaxis, diagnostic and/or therapy of Haemophilus influenzae infection in humans.

L18 ANSWER 2 OF 18 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN DUPLICATE 2

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:503389 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 137:92724

TITLE: **Chlamydia pneumoniae** BVH-CPN1-19  
**antigens** and encoding polynucleotides for  
diagnosis and therapy of **Chlamydial**  
infections

INVENTOR(S): Couture, France; Hamel, Josee;  
Brodeur, Bernard R.; Martin, Denis

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Shire Biochem Inc., Can.

SOURCE: Eur. Pat. Appl., 122 pp.  
CODEN: EPXXDW

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
EP 1219635	A2	20020703	EP 2001-130295	20011221
EP 1219635	A3	20031008		
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR				
US 2003059896	A1	20030327	US 2001-22832	20011220
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 2000-256941P	P 20001221

AB **Chlamydia pneumoniae** polypeptides (i.e. BVH-CPN1-19) and polynucleotides (i.e. BVH-CPN1-19 gene) encoding them are disclosed. Said polypeptides are antigenic and therefore useful components for the prophylaxis, diagnosis or therapy of **Chlamydia** infection in animals. Also disclosed are recombinant methods of producing the protein **antigens** as well as diagnostic assays for detecting **Chlamydia** bacterial infection, particularly C. pneumoniae.

L18 ANSWER 3 OF 18 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2004 The Thomson Corporation. on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:223203 BIOSIS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV200200223203

TITLE: Maternal Sip-specific antibodies confer protection to mouse

Searcher : Shears 571-272-2528

neonates challenged with serologically distinct Group B streptococcal isolates.

**AUTHOR(S):** **Martin, D.** [Reprint author]; **Rioux, S.** [Reprint author]; **Gagnon, E.** [Reprint author]; **Hamel, J.** [Reprint author]; **Charland, N.** [Reprint author]; **Couture, F.** [Reprint author]; **Brodeur, B. R.** [Reprint author]

**CORPORATE SOURCE:** Laval University Medical Center, Sainte-Foy, PQ, Canada

**SOURCE:** Abstracts of the General Meeting of the American Society for Microbiology, (2001) Vol. 101, pp. 340. print. Meeting Info.: 101st General Meeting of the American Society for Microbiology. Orlando, FL, USA. May 20-24, 2001. American Society of Microbiology. ISSN: 1060-2011.

**DOCUMENT TYPE:** Conference; (Meeting)  
Conference; Abstract; (Meeting Abstract)

**LANGUAGE:** English

**ENTRY DATE:** Entered STN: 3 Apr 2002  
Last Updated on STN: 3 Apr 2002

**AB** Group B Streptococcus (GBS) is a major life-threatening infection in neonates and in young infants. To evaluate the protective potential of antibodies (Abs) directed against the GBS Sip surface protein, CD-1 female mice were immunized subcutaneously three times at three-week intervals with 20 mug of highly purified recombinant Sip protein and QuilA adjuvant. Control female mice were injected with phosphate-buffered saline and QuilA. These mice were bred two weeks after the last injection. All neonates were injected subcutaneously within 24 h after birth with between 4X104 and 8X105 cfu, depending upon the GBS strain used for the challenge. Pups born from Sip-immunized mothers were protected against challenge with GBS strains of serotype Ia/c (72/73:98%), Ib (22/28:78%), II (42/44:95%), IIIR (48/61:78%) and V (26/27:96%). In comparison, the majority of pups born from control mothers did not survived the challenge with GBS strains of serotype Ia/c (2/45:4%), Ib (0/23:0%)II (0/34:0%), IIIR (1/41:2%) and V (3/24:12%). ELISA and immunoblots confirmed that Sip-specific Abs are transferred from immunized pregnant mice to their fetuses. Maternal Sip-specific Abs persisted for at least 43 days in the sera collected from pups. These data confirmed that this highly conserved protein induces cross-protective Abs that are efficiently transferred across the placental barrier.

L18 ANSWER 4 OF 18 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2004 The Thomson Corporation. on STN

**ACCESSION NUMBER:** 2002:201472 BIOSIS

**DOCUMENT NUMBER:** PREV200200201472

**TITLE:** Regulation of genes encoding protective proteins from the pneumococcal BVH-3/-11 family.

**AUTHOR(S):** **Charland, N.** [Reprint author]; **Sanfacon, J.** [Reprint author]; **Pineau, I.** [Reprint author]; **Couture, F. C.** [Reprint author]; **Martin, D.** [Reprint author]; **Brodeur, B. R.** [Reprint author]; **Hamel, J.** [Reprint author]

**CORPORATE SOURCE:** Laval University Medical Center, Sainte-Foy, PQ, Canada

**SOURCE:** Abstracts of the General Meeting of the American Society for Microbiology, (2001) Vol. 101, pp. 304. print. Meeting Info.: 101st General Meeting of the American Society for Microbiology. Orlando, FL, USA. May 20-24,

2001. American Society for Microbiology.  
ISSN: 1060-2011.

DOCUMENT TYPE: Conference; (Meeting)  
Conference; Abstract; (Meeting Abstract)

LANGUAGE: English

ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 20 Mar 2002  
Last Updated on STN: 20 Mar 2002

AB BVH-3 and BVH-11 are two pneumococcal homologous, conserved and surface-exposed proteins. Vaccination of mice with these proteins confers protection against experimental pneumonia. Southern blot and sequence analyses of genomic DNA allowed the identification of 2 additional family members, BVH-11.2 and BVH-11.3, presenting high degree of homologies with BVH-11. Moreover, these analyses showed that BVH-3 and BVH-11.2 genes were contiguous on one part of the genome, whereas BVH-11 and BVH-11.3 were also contiguous and located about 167 kbp apart from the other two family members. Reverse-transcriptase-PCR (RT-PCR) studies, Northern blot analyses and identification of transcriptional start sites by 5' Rapid Amplification of cDNA Ends (RACE) showed that these genes were not organized in operons with their related neighbor. Expression levels at different growth phases were measured by Slot blots and quantitative RT-PCR techniques. Maximum expression peaked during early and late-log phases. These findings suggest that each gene has a growth-phase-dependent expression.

L18 ANSWER 5 OF 18 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN DUPLICATE 3

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:685409 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 134:28407

TITLE: Identification of group B streptococcal sip protein, which elicits cross-protective immunity

AUTHOR(S): Brodeur, Bernard R.; Boyer, Martine; Charlebois, Isabelle; Hamel, Josee; Couture, France; Rioux, Clement R.; Martin, Denis

CORPORATE SOURCE: Unite de Recherche en Vaccinologie, Centre Hospitalier Universitaire de Quebec, et Universite Laval, Ste-Foy, QC, G1V 4G2, Can.

SOURCE: Infection and Immunity (2000), 68(10), 5610-5618  
CODEN: INFIBR; ISSN: 0019-9567

PUBLISHER: American Society for Microbiology

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

AB A protein of group B streptococci (GBS), named Sip for surface immunogenic protein, which is distinct from previously described surface proteins, was identified after immunol. screening of a genomic library. Immunoblots using a Sip-specific monoclonal antibody indicated that a protein band with an approx. mol. mass of 53 kDa which did not vary in size was present in every GBS strain tested. Representatives of all nine GBS serotypes were included in the panel of strains. Cloning and sequencing of the sip gene revealed an open reading frame of 1,305 nucleotides coding for a polypeptide of 434 amino acid residues, with a calculated pI of 6.84 and mol. mass of 45.5 kDa. Comparison of the nucleotide sequences from six different strains confirmed with 98% identity that the sip gene is highly conserved among GBS isolates. N-terminal amino acid sequencing also indicated the presence of a 25-amino-acid signal peptide which is cleaved in the mature protein. More importantly, immunization with the

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recombinant Sip protein efficiently protected CD-1 mice against deadly challenges with six GBS strains of serotypes Ia/c, Ib, II/R, III, V, and VI. The data presented in this study suggest that this highly conserved protein induces cross-protective immunity against GBS infections and emphasize its potential as a universal vaccine candidate.

REFERENCE COUNT: 47 THERE ARE 47 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L18 ANSWER 6 OF 18 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN DUPLICATE 4

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:684086 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 134:235837

TITLE: Intranasal immunization with gonococcal outer membrane preparations reduces the duration of vaginal colonization of mice by Neisseria gonorrhoeae

AUTHOR(S): Plante, Martin; Jerse, Ann; Hamel, Josee; Couture, France; Rioux, Clement R.; Brodeur, Bernard R.; Martin, Denis

CORPORATE SOURCE: Vaccine Unit, Laval University Medical Research Center, Sainte-Foy, QC, G1V 4G2, Can.

SOURCE: Journal of Infectious Diseases (2000), 182(3), 848-855  
CODEN: JIDIAQ; ISSN: 0022-1899

PUBLISHER: University of Chicago Press

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

AB Nasal immunization was studied to determine if it could elicit an immune response capable of preventing vaginal colonization by Neisseria gonorrhoeae or of reducing its duration in the estradiol-treated mouse model. Nasal administration of gonococcal outer membrane (OM) prepns. induced the development of systemic and vaginal immune responses that were directed mainly against a limited number of gonococcal OM proteins. The impact of nasal immunization on vaginal colonization by N. gonorrhoeae was evaluated by use of an exptl. model, in which mice were treated with estradiol to prolong the infection. Bacterial clearance was significantly faster for mice immunized intranasally with N. gonorrhoeae OM prepns. ( $4.0 \pm 2.5$  days) than for control mice ( $8.5 \pm 4.3$  days). The estradiol-treated mouse model may serve as a useful tool for the evaluation of potential gonococcal vaccine candidates.

REFERENCE COUNT: 61 THERE ARE 61 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L18 ANSWER 7 OF 18 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2004 The Thomson Corporation. on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:390802 BIOSIS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV200000390802

TITLE: Maternal immunization with recombinant Sip protein confers protection against group B streptococcal infection.

AUTHOR(S): Martin, D. [Reprint author]; Boyer, M. [Reprint author]; Hamel, J. [Reprint author]; Rioux, S. [Reprint author]; Couture, F. [Reprint author]; Brodeur, B. R. [Reprint author]

CORPORATE SOURCE: University Laval Medical Center, Sainte-Foy, PQ, Canada

SOURCE: Abstracts of the General Meeting of the American Society for Microbiology, (2000) Vol. 100, pp. 300. print.  
Meeting Info.: 100th General Meeting of the American Society for Microbiology. Los Angeles, California, USA. May 21-25, 2000. American Society for Microbiology.

Searcher : Shears 571-272-2528

ISSN: 1060-2011.  
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Conference; (Meeting)  
 Conference; Abstract; (Meeting Abstract)  
 LANGUAGE: English  
 ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 13 Sep 2000  
 Last Updated on STN: 8 Jan 2002

L18 ANSWER 8 OF 18 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2004 The Thomson Corporation. on  
 STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:386218 BIOSIS  
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV200000386218  
 TITLE: Localization of Sip protein at the surface of Group B  
 Streptococcus.  
 AUTHOR(S): Rioux, S. [Reprint author]; Martin, D. [Reprint  
 author]; Ackermann, H. W.; Hamel, J. [Reprint  
 author]; Couture, F. [Reprint author]; Dumont, J.  
 [Reprint author]; Desjardins, P. [Reprint author];  
 Brodeur, B. R. [Reprint author]  
 CORPORATE SOURCE: University Laval Medical Center, Sainte-Foy, PQ, Canada  
 SOURCE: Abstracts of the General Meeting of the American Society  
 for Microbiology, (2000) Vol. 100, pp. 298. print.  
 Meeting Info.: 100th General Meeting of the American  
 Society for Microbiology. Los Angeles, California, USA. May  
 21-25, 2000. American Society for Microbiology.  
 ISSN: 1060-2011.  
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Conference; (Meeting)  
 Conference; Abstract; (Meeting Abstract)  
 LANGUAGE: English  
 ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 13 Sep 2000  
 Last Updated on STN: 8 Jan 2002

L18 ANSWER 9 OF 18 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN DUPLICATE 5

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:658979 CAPLUS  
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 134:3791  
 TITLE: Candidate Neisseria meningitidis NspA vaccine  
 AUTHOR(S): Martin, D.; Brodeur, B. R.;  
 Hamel, J.; Couture, F.; de Alwis,  
 U.; Lian, Z.; Martin, S.; Andrews, D.; Ellis, R. W.  
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Unite de Recherche en Vaccinologie, Centre Hospitalier  
 Universitaire de Quebec, Pavillon CHUL et Universite  
 Laval, Sainte-Foy, QC, G1V 4G2, Can.  
 SOURCE: Journal of Biotechnology (2000), 83(1,2), 27-31  
 CODEN: JBITD4; ISSN: 0168-1656  
 PUBLISHER: Elsevier Science Ltd.  
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal  
 LANGUAGE: English

AB The highly conserved NspA protein has been found in the outer membrane of  
 every Neisseria meningitidis strain tested so far. Two monoclonal  
 antibodies (MAbs) directed against this protein were used to demonstrate  
 that biol. important epitopes of the NspA protein are exposed at the  
 surface of serol. distinct meningococcal strains. Anal. of sera collected  
 from mice that survived a deadly meningococcal challenge following  
 immunization with recombinant NspA protein (rNspA) revealed the presence  
 of cross-reactive antibodies which efficiently attached to and killed the  
 four serogroup B strains tested. These data are addnl. proof that the  
 NspA protein is exposed at the surface of intact meningococcal cells,

which is an important characteristic for a vaccine candidate.  
 REFERENCE COUNT: 10 THERE ARE 10 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS  
 RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L18 ANSWER 10 OF 18 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2004 The Thomson Corporation. on  
 STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:465936 BIOSIS  
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV200000465936  
 TITLE: Identification of a protective ubiquitous surface group B  
 streptococcal (GBS) protein.  
 AUTHOR(S): Brodeur, B. R. [Reprint author]; Martin,  
 D. [Reprint author]; Boyer, M. [Reprint author];  
 Charlebois, I. [Reprint author]; Hamel, J.  
 [Reprint author]; Couture, F. [Reprint author];  
 Rioux, C. R. [Reprint author]  
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Vaccine Res. Unit, Univ. Laval Med. Ctr., Sainte-Foy, PQ,  
 Canada  
 SOURCE: Abstracts of the Interscience Conference on Antimicrobial  
 Agents and Chemotherapy, (1999) Vol. 39, pp. 378. cd-rom.  
 Meeting Info.: 39th Interscience Conference on  
 Antimicrobial Agents and Chemotherapy. San Francisco,  
 California, USA. September 26-29, 1999. American Society  
 for Microbiology.  
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Conference; (Meeting)  
 Conference; Abstract; (Meeting Abstract)  
 LANGUAGE: English  
 ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 1 Nov 2000  
 Last Updated on STN: 10 Jan 2002

L18 ANSWER 11 OF 18 MEDLINE on STN DUPLICATE 6  
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000047222 MEDLINE  
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 10578022  
 TITLE: Improvement in lipid and haemostasis patterns after  
 Helicobacter pylori infection eradication in type 1  
 diabetic patients.  
 AUTHOR: de Luis D A; Garcia Avello A; Lasuncion M A; Aller R;  
 Martin de Argila C; Boixeda de Miquel D; de la  
 Calle H  
 CORPORATE SOURCE: ~~Department of Endocrinology, Hospital Ramon y Cajal,~~  
 Universidad de Alcala de Henares, Madrid, 28034, Spain.  
 SOURCE: Clinical nutrition (Edinburgh, Lothian), (1999 Aug) 18 (4)  
 227-31.  
 Journal code: 8309603. ISSN: 0261-5614.  
 PUB. COUNTRY: SCOTLAND: United Kingdom  
 DOCUMENT TYPE: (CLINICAL TRIAL)  
 Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)  
 LANGUAGE: English  
 FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals  
 ENTRY MONTH: 200007  
 ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 20000810  
 Last Updated on STN: 20000810  
 Entered Medline: 20000726

AB Helicobacter pylori has been implicated in the cardiovascular risk of  
 diabetic patients. The aim of our study was to investigate whether the  
 Helicobacter pylori infection plays a role in the lipid and haemostasis  
 patterns of type 1 diabetic patients. Twenty nine patients with type 1

diabetes mellitus and *H. pylori* infection were enrolled (*Chlamydia pneumoniae* negative). The *H. pylori* infection status was assessed by serology and urease breath test. In all patients levels of total cholesterol, triglyceride, HDL cholesterol, LDL cholesterol, lipoprotein (a) (Lpa) C reactive protein (CRP), fibrinogen, thrombin/antithrombin III complex (TAT), plasminogen activator inhibitor type 1 (PAI-1), tissue plasminogen activator (t-PA) and von Willebrand antigen were measured. All patients were evaluated before and after *H. pylori* eradicating treatment with amoxicillin, clarithromycin and omeprazole. Twenty two patients were eradicated and seven remained infected. In *H. pylori* eradicated patients, HDL cholesterol increased (59.7+/-18.9 mg/dl vs 65.2+/-15.9 mg/dl,  $P < 0.05$ ), after treatment. After *H. pylori* eradication, the levels of CRP and TAT decreased (48+/-0.7 ng/l vs 3.3+/-0.4 ng/l;  $P < 0.05$ ), (27.7+/-44.7 microg/ml vs 2.1+/-1.4 microg/ml,  $P < 0.05$ ), respectively. The decrease in TAT was higher in the group of *H. pylori* (+) patients with higher levels of TAT (TAT >> 20 ng/ml, 92.8+/-41.6 ng/ml vs 1.9+/-2.0 ng/ml,  $P < 0.005$ ; TAT 4Eth 20 ng/ml; 10.1+/-5.2 ng/ml vs 2.2+/-0.6 ng/ml,  $P < 0.05$ ). These changes did not occur in patients without *H. pylori* eradication. Eradication of *H. pylori* infection in type 1 diabetic patients modifies some parameters of lipid and haemostasis patterns, (increase of HDL-cholesterol, reduction of Lpa and decrease of CRP and TAT) and so contributes to improvement of cardiovascular risk factors in these patients.

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L18 ANSWER 12 OF 18 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN DUPLICATE 7

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1997:97444 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 126:184548

TITLE: In vitro infection of smooth muscle cells by *Chlamydia pneumoniae*

AUTHOR(S): Knoebel, Erin; Vijayagopal, Parakat; Figueroa, Julio E., II; Martin, David H.

CORPORATE SOURCE: Dep. Med., Louisiana State Univ. Med. Cent., New Orleans, LA, 70112, USA

SOURCE: Infection and Immunity (1997), 65(2), 503-506  
CODEN: INFIBR; ISSN: 0019-9567

PUBLISHER: American Society for Microbiology

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

AB Recent observations have shown that both *Chlamydia pneumoniae* antigens and DNA may be found within atherosclerotic lesions. In this study, the authors evaluated the ability of *C. pneumoniae* to infect cells that make up atherosclerotic lesions, including endothelial cells, smooth muscle cells, and cholesterol-loaded smooth muscle cells. The organism readily infected rabbit, bovine, and human aortic smooth muscle cells. Cholesterol-loaded smooth muscle cells were even more susceptible to *C. pneumoniae* infection. *Chlamydia trachomatis* inefficiently infected smooth muscle cells, demonstrating that this is not a characteristic of all members of the genus *Chlamydia*. *C. pneumoniae* infected bovine endothelial cells poorly. This study demonstrates that *C. pneumoniae* readily infects one of the important types of cells found within atherosclerotic lesions, i.e., smooth muscle cells with and without cholesterol loading.

REFERENCE COUNT: 27 THERE ARE 27 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT



L18 ANSWER 13 OF 18 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2004 The Thomson Corporation. on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1997:392608 BIOSIS  
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV199799691811  
 TITLE: Heat shock response of Streptococcus pneumoniae: Identification of immunoreactive stress proteins.  
 AUTHOR(S): Hamel, Josee [Reprint author]; Martin, Denis; Brodeur, Bernard B.  
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Unite de Recherche en Vaccinologie, Lab. et Serv. d'Infectiologie, Centre Hospitalier Univ. de Quebec, Sainte-Foy, PQ G1V 4G2, Canada  
 SOURCE: Microbial Pathogenesis, (1997) Vol. 23, No. 1, pp. 11-21. CODEN: MIPAEV. ISSN: 0882-4010.  
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Article  
 LANGUAGE: English  
 ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 10 Sep 1997  
 Last Updated on STN: 10 Sep 1997

AB In order to investigate whether pneumococcal heat shock proteins (HSPs) were major immunogens of humoral immune response, we first characterized the heat shock response of *S. pneumoniae*. Three HSPs, HSP62, HSP72 and HSP80, having an apparent molecular mass of 62, 72, and 80 kDa, respectively, were detected by labelling proteins synthesized with (35S)methionine after a shift from 37 degree C to 45 degree C and fluorography of SDS-polyacrylamide gels. Radioimmunoprecipitation and immunoblot analyses with mouse anti-pneumococcal sera revealed that HSP72 was a major immunogen. *S. pneumoniae* HSP62 was another **antigen** which was precipitated by some immune sera. Anti-HSP72 antibodies appeared after the first immunization with *S. pneumoniae* **antigens** and subsequent immunization elicited a booster response. Monoclonal antibodies (MAbs) to pneumococcal HSP72 were produced and their specificities defined. The epitopes reactive with four MAbs are highly conserved in *S. pneumoniae* since 20 out of 20 different strains were recognized by each individual MAb. Western blot analysis revealed cross-reactivities with few nonpneumococcal strains. By N-terminal sequence analysis, the *S. pneumoniae* HSP72 was found to belong to the heat shock protein 70 family. That HSP72 is an important highly conserved **antigen** in *S. pneumoniae* should provide a basis for further investigation of its physiological and, potential pathogenic role.

~~L18 ANSWER 14 OF 18 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN DUPLICATE 8~~

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1993:599003 CAPLUS  
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 119:199003  
 TITLE: A novel approach to the laboratory diagnosis of **Chlamydia** trachomatis infections using monoclonal anti-idiotypic antibodies  
 AUTHOR(S): Laferriere, Craig; Peeling, Rosanna W.; Tackaberry, Eileen S.; Hamel, Josee; Dillon, Jo-Anne; Brodeur, Bernard R.  
 CORPORATE SOURCE: National Laboratory for Immunology, and, Ontario K1A 0L2, Can.  
 SOURCE: Journal of Immunological Methods (1993), 163(1), 123-31  
 CODEN: JIMMBG; ISSN: 0022-1759  
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal  
 LANGUAGE: English  
 AB The authors have developed a novel enzyme immunoassay (EIA) for the

specific detection of **Chlamydia** trachomatis utilizing a monoclonal anti-idiotypic antibody to an antibody directed against a **chlamydia** specific epitope on 60 kDa heat-shock protein (HSP60). The basis of the assay is the inhibition of the binding of idiotypic to anti-idiotypic by **antigen** present in test samples. Two configurations of the assay were developed: a blocking EIA and a competition EIA. Greater sensitivity was observed using the competition EIA, with the assay detecting purified recombinant HSP60 and purified **chlamydia** in a concentration-dependent manner from 0.01 to 10 µg protein and from 0.5 to 12 µg total protein, resp. The assay is highly specific and offers several potential advantages over currently available EIAs for the detection of this pathogen.

L18 ANSWER 15 OF 18 MEDLINE on STN DUPLICATE 9  
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 92382612 MEDLINE  
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 1325036  
 TITLE: A controlled trial of a single dose of azithromycin for the treatment of **chlamydial** urethritis and cervicitis. The Azithromycin for **Chlamydial** Infections Study Group.  
 AUTHOR: **Martin D H**; Mroczkowski T F; Dalu Z A; McCarty J; Jones R B; Hopkins S J; Johnson R B  
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Medicine, Louisiana State University, New Orleans 70112.  
 SOURCE: New England journal of medicine, (1992 Sep 24) 327 (13) 921-5.  
 Journal code: 0255562. ISSN: 0028-4793.  
 PUB. COUNTRY: United States  
 DOCUMENT TYPE: (CLINICAL TRIAL)  
 Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)  
 (MULTICENTER STUDY)  
 (RANDOMIZED CONTROLLED TRIAL)  
 LANGUAGE: English  
 FILE SEGMENT: Abridged Index Medicus Journals; Priority Journals  
 ENTRY MONTH: 199209  
 ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 19921018  
 Last Updated on STN: 19921018  
 Entered Medline: 19920930

AB BACKGROUND. Currently, there is no single-dose therapy that is effective in the treatment of urethral or endocervical infections with **Chlamydia** trachomatis. Azithromycin is a new azalide antibiotic that has substantial activity against C. trachomatis, is concentrated intracellularly, and has a long half-life in serum and tissue. METHODS. We conducted a trial in which 299 female patients and 158 male patients with uncomplicated genital infection and a positive C. trachomatis **antigen** test were randomly assigned to receive either azithromycin (1 g once orally) or doxycycline (100 mg orally twice daily for seven days). Only patients subsequently determined to have a culture positive for C. trachomatis at base line were included in the evaluation of efficacy. RESULTS. Among the patients who could be evaluated, 5 of the 141 patients (4 percent) treated with azithromycin did not respond to treatment, as compared with 3 of the 125 patients (2 percent) treated with doxycycline (difference between groups, 2 percent; 95 percent confidence interval, 0 to 6 percent). Of the patients evaluated 21 to 35 days after treatment, none of 112 treated with azithromycin and 1 of 102 treated with

doxycycline had a positive culture. The rates of bacteriologic cure were similar for the 98 female patients (97 percent) and the 43 male patients (95 percent) treated with azithromycin. Seventeen percent of the patients who received azithromycin and 20 percent of those treated with doxycycline had mild-to-moderate drug-related side effects, mainly gastrointestinal symptoms. CONCLUSIONS. A single 1-g dose of azithromycin is as effective for the treatment of uncomplicated genital **chlamydial** infections as a standard seven-day course of doxycycline.

L18 ANSWER 16 OF 18 MEDLINE on STN  
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 91095645 MEDLINE  
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 2267357  
 TITLE: [Immunotypes of **Chlamydia** trachomatis and the clinical picture of non-gonorrheal urethritis in men and cervicitis in women].  
 Immunotypy **Chlamydia** trachomatis a obraz kliniczny ngu u mezczyzn i zapalenia szyjki macicy u kobiet.  
 AUTHOR: Seliborska Z; Mroczkowski T F; **Martin D**; Moore L  
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Instytutu Wenerologii AM w Warszawie.  
 SOURCE: Przegląd dermatologiczny, (1990 Jul-Aug) 77 (4) 272-5.  
 Journal code: 19840710R. ISSN: 0033-2526.  
 PUB. COUNTRY: Poland  
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)  
 LANGUAGE: Polish  
 FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals  
 ENTRY MONTH: 199102  
 ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 19910322  
 Last Updated on STN: 19910322  
 Entered Medline: 19910214  
 AB 102 **Chlamydia** trachomatis isolates obtained from pregnant women and 42 isolates from man-consorts of women with **chlamydial** infection of cervix were immunotyped using a microimmunofluorescence (micro IF) with monoclonal antibodies kit (Washington Research Foundation, Seattle, USA). In both groups of patients the most common serovars were: E (37.3%) and D (24.6%) belonging to B-complex. Additional serovars noted were: F (11.3%), J (11.3%), I' (4.5%), I (3.5%), K (3.5%), G (2.8%) and H. Ba (both 0.2%). N. gonorrhoeae and/or T. vaginalis infections were more frequent from patients with B-complex **Ch. trachomatis** serovars (28/75 that is 37%) than C-complex **Ch. trachomatis** serovars (3/25 that is 12%).

L18 ANSWER 17 OF 18 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2004 The Thomson Corporation. on STN  
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1989:421663 BIOSIS  
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV198937077126; BR37:77126  
 TITLE: A NEW **ANTIGEN** DETECTION TEST FOR THE DIAGNOSIS OF **CHLAMYDIA-TRACHOMATIS** CT INFECTIONS IN ASYMPTOMATIC PREGNANT WOMEN.  
 AUTHOR(S): **MARTIN D** [Reprint author]; GRUBB D; SELIBORSKA Z  
 CORPORATE SOURCE: LSU MED SCH, NEW ORLEANS, LA, USA  
 SOURCE: Abstracts of the Annual Meeting of the American Society for Microbiology, (1989) Vol. 89, pp. 411.  
 Meeting Info.: 89TH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE AMERICAN SOCIETY FOR MICROBIOLOGY, NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA, USA, MAY 14-18, 1989. ABSTR ANNU MEET AM SOC MICROBIOL.  
 CODEN: ASMACK. ISSN: 0094-8519.

DOCUMENT TYPE: Conference; (Meeting)  
 FILE SEGMENT: BR  
 LANGUAGE: ENGLISH  
 ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 7 Sep 1989  
 Last Updated on STN: 7 Sep 1989

L18 ANSWER 18 OF 18 MEDLINE on STN DUPLICATE 10  
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 84033194 MEDLINE  
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 6355182  
 TITLE: Depression of the lymphocyte transformation response to  
 microbial **antigens** and to phytohemagglutinin  
 during pregnancy.  
 AUTHOR: Brunham R C; **Martin D H**; Hubbard T W; Kuo C C;  
 Critchlow C W; Cles L D; Eschenbach D A; Holmes K K  
 CONTRACT NUMBER: AI 14180 (NIAID)  
 AI 19121 (NIAID)  
 EY 00219 (NEI)

SOURCE: Journal of clinical investigation, (1983 Nov) 72 (5)  
 1629-38.  
 Journal code: 7802877. ISSN: 0021-9738.  
 PUB. COUNTRY: United States  
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)  
 LANGUAGE: English  
 FILE SEGMENT: Abridged Index Medicus Journals; Priority Journals  
 ENTRY MONTH: 198312  
 ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 19900319  
 Last Updated on STN: 19970203  
 Entered Medline: 19831217

AB Lymphocyte transformation (LT) responses to **Chlamydia**  
 trachomatis, to four other microbial **antigens**, and to  
 phytohemagglutinin (PHA) were studied in 201 women during pregnancy and/or  
 3-18 wk postpartum. The LT responses to all stimulants tested were  
 significantly depressed during pregnancy when compared with postpartum LT  
 responses. This difference occurred whether LT assays were performed in  
 autologous or pooled heterologous plasma collected from nonpregnant  
 donors. Among women studied in the third trimester and again postpartum,  
 the autologous LT stimulation index (LTSI) rose from 1.7 to 3.4 (P less  
 than 0.001) with *C. trachomatis* elementary body **antigen**, from  
~~3.7 to 7.9 (P less than 0.001) with *Candida albicans* cell wall extract,~~  
 from 4.5 to 7.8 (P = 0.008) with streptokinase-streptodornase, from 1.7 to  
 3.0 (P = 0.007) with fluid tetanus toxoid, from 1.7 to 2.8 (P = 0.046)  
 with mumps virus skin test **antigen**, from 35.5 to 87.0 (P less  
 than 0.001) with PHA (2 micrograms/ml), and from 107.2 to 181.9 (P =  
 0.007) with PHA (10 micrograms/ml). LT responses to *C. trachomatis* were  
 compared in 52 pregnant women and 58 nonpregnant women; all the women had  
*C. trachomatis* isolated at the time of LT assay. Using either plasma  
 supplement, the mean LTSI with *C. trachomatis* **antigen** was  
 significantly higher in nonpregnant women than in pregnant women,  
 regardless of trimester (P less than 0.001). Among 12 women who were  
 serially tested and remained culture positive for *C. trachomatis*  
 throughout pregnancy and the postpartum period, the mean autologous LTSI  
 rose from 1.9 in the third trimester to 7.8 postpartum (P = 0.0004).  
 These data are the first to show that the immune response to an ongoing  
 bacterial infection is depressed during pregnancy and to definitively  
 document the depressed LT responses during human pregnancy.

10/022832

FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 12:17:27 ON 23 NOV 2004

Searcher :        Shears        571-272-2528

Devi, S.  
10/022832

10/022832

23nov04 12:25:14 User219783 Session D2059.2

SYSTEM:OS - DIALOG OneSearch

File 65:Inside Conferences 1993-2004/Nov W3

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File 440:Current Contents Search(R) 1990-2004/Nov 23

(c) 2004 Inst for Sci Info

File 348:EUROPEAN PATENTS 1978-2004/Nov W02

(c) 2004 European Patent Office

File 357:Derwent Biotech Res. 1982-2004/Nov W4

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File 113:European R&D Database 1997

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\*File 113: This file is closed (no updates)

Set Items Description

Set	Items	Description
S1	93	AU=(COUTURE F? OR COUTURE, F?)
S2	534	AU=(HAMEL, J? OR HAMEL J?)
S3	163	AU=(BRODEUR, B? OR BRODEUR B?)
S4	7794	AU=(MARTIN, D? OR MARTIN D?)
S5	204	AU=(BRASSARD, P? OR BRASSARD P?)
S6	143	AU=(BEAUDOIN, F? OR BEAUDOIN F?)
S7	1	AU=(PREFONTAINE, P? OR PREFONTAINE P?)
S8	1	S1 AND S2 AND S3 AND S4 AND S5 AND S6 AND S7
S9	10	S1 AND (S2 OR S3 OR S4 OR S5 OR S6 OR S7)
S10	116	S2 AND (S3 OR S4 OR S5 OR S6 OR S7)
S11	103	S3 AND (S4 OR S5 OR S6 OR S7)
S12	3	S4 AND (S5 OR S6 OR S7)
S13	1	S5 AND (S6 OR S7)
S14	1	S6 AND S7
S15	159	(S10 OR S11 OR S12 OR S13 OR S14 OR S15) AND CHLAMYDIA?
S16	62	S15 AND ANTIGEN? ?
S17	48	S16 AND (DNA OR DEOXYRIBONUCLEIC OR DEOXY(W)RIBONUCLEIC OR NUCLEIC)

- Author(s)

S20 57 S7 OR S8 OR S9 OR S12 OR S13 OR S14 OR S17  
S21 8 RD (unique items)

>>>No matching display code(s) found in file(s): 65, 113

21/3,AB/1 (Item 1 from file: 440)  
DIALOG(R)File 440:Current Contents Search(R)  
(c) 2004 Inst for Sci Info. All rts. reserv.

12050433 References: 10

TITLE: Candidate Neisseria meningitidis NspA vaccine

AUTHOR(S): Martin D (REPRINT); Brodeur BR; Hamel J;

Couture F; de Alwis U; Lian ZR; Martin S; Andrews D; Ellis RW

AUTHOR(S) E-MAIL: denis.martin@crchul.ulaval.ca

CORPORATE SOURCE: Ctr Hosp Univ Quebec, Unite Rech Vaccinol, Pavillon  
CHUL/St Foy/PQ G1V 4G2/Canada/ (REPRINT); Ctr Hosp Univ Quebec, Unite  
Rech Vaccinol, /St Foy/PQ G1V 4G2/Canada/; Univ Laval, /St Foy/PQ G1V  
4G2/Canada/; BioChem Pharma, /Northborough//MA/01532

PUBLICATION TYPE: JOURNAL

Searcher : Shears 571-272-2528

PUBLICATION: JOURNAL OF BIOTECHNOLOGY, 2000, V83, N1-2 (SEP 29), P27-31  
 GENUINE ARTICLE#: 360CM  
 PUBLISHER: ELSEVIER SCIENCE BV, PO BOX 211, 1000 AE AMSTERDAM, NETHERLANDS  
 ISSN: 0168-1656  
 LANGUAGE: English DOCUMENT TYPE: ARTICLE

ABSTRACT: The highly conserved NspA protein has been found in the outer membrane of every *Neisseria meningitidis* strain tested so far. Two monoclonal antibodies (MAbs) directed against this protein were used to demonstrate that biologically important epitopes of the NspA protein are exposed at the surface of serologically distinct meningococcal strains. Analysis of sera collected from mice that survived a deadly meningococcal challenge following immunization with recombinant NspA protein (rNspA) revealed the presence of cross-reactive antibodies which efficiently attached to and killed the four serogroup B strains tested. These data are additional proof that the NspA protein is exposed at the surface of intact meningococcal cells, which is an important characteristic for a vaccine candidate. (C) 2000 Elsevier Science B.V. All rights reserved.

21/3,AB/2 (Item 2 from file: 440)  
 DIALOG(R)File 440:Current Contents Search(R)  
 (c) 2004 Inst for Sci Info. All rts. reserv.

12009084 References: 61

TITLE: Intranasal immunization with gonococcal outer membrane preparations reduces the duration of vaginal colonization of mice by *Neisseria gonorrhoeae*

AUTHOR(S): Plante M; Jerse A; Hamel J; Couture F; Rioux CR;  
 Brodeur BR; Martin D (REPRINT)

AUTHOR(S) E-MAIL: denis.martin@crchul.ulaval.ca

CORPORATE SOURCE: Univ Laval, Vaccine Unit, Pavillon CHUL,Edifice  
 T-367,2705 Blvd Laurier/St Foy/PQ G1V 4G2/Canada/ (REPRINT); Univ Laval,  
 Vaccine Unit, /St Foy/PQ G1V 4G2/Canada/; Uniformed Serv Univ Hlth Sci,  
 Dept Microbiol & Immunol, /Bethesda//MD/20814

PUBLICATION TYPE: JOURNAL

PUBLICATION: JOURNAL OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES, 2000, V182, N3 (SEP), P848-855

GENUINE ARTICLE#: 355LH

PUBLISHER: UNIV CHICAGO PRESS, 5720 SOUTH WOODLAWN AVE, CHICAGO, IL  
 60637-1603 USA

ISSN: 0022-1899

LANGUAGE: English DOCUMENT TYPE: ARTICLE

ABSTRACT: Nasal immunization was studied to determine if it could elicit an immune response capable of preventing vaginal colonization by *Neisseria gonorrhoeae* or of reducing its duration in the estradiol-treated mouse model. Nasal administration of gonococcal outer membrane (OM) preparations induced the development of systemic and vaginal immune responses that were directed mainly against a limited number of gonococcal OM proteins. The impact of nasal immunization on vaginal colonization by *N. gonorrhoeae* was evaluated by use of an experimental model, in which mice were treated with estradiol to prolong the infection. Bacterial clearance was significantly faster for mice immunized intranasally with *N. gonorrhoeae* OM preparations (4.0 +/- 2.5 days) than for control mice (8.5 +/- 4.3 days). The estradiol-treated mouse model may serve as a useful tool for the evaluation of potential gonococcal vaccine candidates.

21/3,AB/3 (Item 3 from file: 440)  
 DIALOG(R)File 440:Current Contents Search(R)  
 (c) 2004 Inst for Sci Info. All rts. reserv.

12006603 References: 47

TITLE: Identification of group B streptococcal Sip protein, which elicits cross-protective immunity

AUTHOR(S): Brodeur BR (REPRINT); Boyer M; Charlebois I; Hamel J  
 ; Couture F; Rioux CR; Martin D

AUTHOR(S) E-MAIL: Bernard.Brodeur@crchul.ulaval.ca

CORPORATE SOURCE: CHU Quebec, Unite Rech Vaccinol, Pavillon CHUL,Edifice  
 T-367,2705 Blvd Laurier/Quebec City/PQ G1V 4G2/Canada/ (REPRINT); CHU  
 Quebec, Unite Rech Vaccinol, /Quebec City/PQ G1V 4G2/Canada/; Univ Laval,  
 /St Foy/PQ G1K 4G2/Canada/

PUBLICATION TYPE: JOURNAL

PUBLICATION: INFECTION AND IMMUNITY, 2000, V68, N10 (OCT), P5610-5618

GENUINE ARTICLE#: 355QE

PUBLISHER: AMER SOC MICROBIOLOGY, 1752 N ST NW, WASHINGTON, DC 20036-2904  
 USA

ISSN: 0019-9567

LANGUAGE: English DOCUMENT TYPE: ARTICLE

ABSTRACT: A protein of group B streptococci (GBS), named Sip for surface immunogenic protein, which is distinct from previously described surface proteins, was identified after immunological screening of a genomic library. Immunoblots using a Sip-specific monoclonal antibody indicated that a protein band with an approximate molecular mass of 53 kDa which did not vary in size was present in every GBS strain tested. Representatives of all nine GBS serotypes were included in the panel of strains. Cloning and sequencing of the sip gene revealed an open reading frame of 1,305 nucleotides coding for a polypeptide of 432 amino acid residues, with a calculated pi of 6.84 and molecular mass of 45.5 kDa. Comparison of the nucleotide sequences from six different strains confirmed with 98% identity that the sip gene is highly conserved among GBS isolates. N-terminal amino acid sequencing also indicated the presence of a 25-amino-acid signal peptide which is cleaved in the mature protein. More importantly, immunization with the recombinant Sip protein efficiently protected CD-1 mice against deadly challenges with six GBS strains of serotypes Ia/c, Ib, II/R, III, V, and VI. The data presented in this study suggest that this highly conserved protein induces cross-protective immunity against GBS infections and emphasize its potential as a universal vaccine candidate.

21/3,AB/4 (Item 4 from file: 440)  
 DIALOG(R)File 440:Current Contents Search(R)  
 (c) 2004 Inst for Sci Info. All rts. reserv.

08141347 References: 27

TITLE: In vitro infection of smooth muscle cells by Chlamydia pneumoniae

AUTHOR(S): Knoebel E; Vijayagopal P; Figueroa JE; Martin DH (REPRINT)

CORPORATE SOURCE: LOUISIANA STATE UNIV,MED CTR, DEPT MED, 1542 TULANE  
 AVE/NEW ORLEANS//LA/70112 (REPRINT); LOUISIANA STATE UNIV,MED CTR, DEPT  
 MED/NEW ORLEANS//LA/70112



PUBLICATION TYPE: JOURNAL  
PUBLICATION: INFECTION AND IMMUNITY, 1997, V65, N2 (FEB), P503-506  
GENUINE ARTICLE#: WE900  
PUBLISHER: AMER SOC MICROBIOLOGY, 1325 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE, NW,  
WASHINGTON, DC 20005-4171  
ISSN: 0019-9567  
LANGUAGE: English DOCUMENT TYPE: ARTICLE

ABSTRACT: Recent observations have shown that both **Chlamydia** pneumoniae **antigens** and **DNA** may be found within atherosclerotic lesions. In this study, we evaluated the ability of *C. pneumoniae* to infect cells that make up atherosclerotic lesions, including endothelial cells, smooth muscle cells, and cholesterol loaded smooth muscle cells. The organism readily infected rabbit, bovine, and human aortic smooth muscle cells, Cholesterol-loaded smooth muscle cells were even more susceptible to *C. pneumoniae* infection, **Chlamydia** trachomatis inefficiently infected smooth muscle cells, demonstrating that this is not a characteristic of all members of the genus **Chlamydia**, *C. pneumoniae* infected bovine endothelial cells poorly. This study demonstrates that *C. pneumoniae* readily infects one of the important types of cells found within atherosclerotic lesions, i.e., smooth muscle cells with and without cholesterol loading.

21/3,AB/5 (Item 1 from file: 348)  
DIALOG(R)File 348:EUROPEAN PATENTS  
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01473034

HAEMOPHILUS INFLUENZAE ANTIGENS AND CORRESPONDING DNA FRAGMENTS  
HAEMOPHILUS INFLUENZA ANTIGENE UND ENTSPRECHENDE DNA FRAGMENTE  
ANTIGENES D'HAEMOPHILUS INFLUENZAE ET FRAGMENTS D'ADN CORRESPONDANTS  
PATENT ASSIGNEE:

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PATENT (CC, No, Kind, Date): EP 1322762 A2 030702 (Basic)  
WO 2002028889 020411

APPLICATION (CC, No, Date): EP 2001980063 011002; WO 2001CA1402 011002

PRIORITY (CC, No, Date): US 236712 P 001002

DESIGNATED STATES: AT; BE; CH; CY; DE; DK; ES; FI; FR; GB; GR; IE; IT; LI;

10/022832

LU; MC; NL; PT; SE; TR  
EXTENDED DESIGNATED STATES: AL; LT; LV; MK; RO; SI  
INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS: C12N-015/31; C12N-015/63; C07K-014/285;  
C07K-019/00; A61K-039/102; G01N-033/569

NOTE:

No A-document published by EPO  
LANGUAGE (Publication,Procedural,Application): English; English; English

21/3,AB/6 (Item 2 from file: 348)  
DIALOG(R)File 348:EUROPEAN PATENTS  
(c) 2004 European Patent Office. All rts. reserv.

01436545

**Chlamydia pneumoniae** antigenes  
**Chlamydia pneumoniae** Antigene  
Antigenes de **Chlamydia pneumoniae**  
PATENT ASSIGNEE:

Shire BioChem Inc., (922805), 275 Armand Frappier Boulevard, Laval,  
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INVENTOR:

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**Brassard, Pascal**, 1876 St.Alfred, Plessisville, Quebec G6L 2G3, (CA)

**Beaudoin, Frederic**, 873 Mgr.Grandin No 4, Ste Foy, Quebec G1V 3X3,  
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**Prefontaine, Paul**, 315 rue Saunders, App.3, Quebec, Quebec G1S 1P5,  
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LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:

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81925 Munchen, (DE)

PATENT (CC, No, Kind, Date): EP 1219635 A2 020703 (Basic)  
EP 1219635 A3 031008

APPLICATION (CC, No, Date): EP 2001130295 011221;

PRIORITY (CC, No, Date): US 256941 P 001221

DESIGNATED STATES: AT; BE; CH; CY; DE; DK; ES; FI; FR; GB; GR; IE; IT; LI;  
LU; MC; NL; PT; SE; TR

EXTENDED DESIGNATED STATES: AL; LT; LV; MK; RO; SI

INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS: C07K-014/295; C12N-015/63; A61K-038/00;  
A61P-031/04

ABSTRACT EP 1219635 A2

**Chlamydia pneumoniae** polypeptides and polynucleotides encoding  
them are disclosed. Said polypeptides are antigenic and therefore useful  
components for the prophylaxis, diagnosis or therapy of **Chlamydial**  
infection in animals. Also disclosed are recombinant methods of producing  
the protein **antigens** as well as diagnostic assays for detecting  
**Chlamydia** bacterial infection, particularly *C. pneumoniae*.

ABSTRACT WORD COUNT: 52

NOTE:

Figure number on first page: NONE

LANGUAGE (Publication,Procedural,Application): English; English; English

Searcher : Shears 571-272-2528

## FULLTEXT AVAILABILITY:

Available Text	Language	Update	Word Count
CLAIMS A	(English)	200227	1090
SPEC A	(English)	200227	9902
Total word count - document A			10992
Total word count - document B			0
Total word count - documents A + B			10992

21/3,AB/7 (Item 1 from file: 357)  
 DIALOG(R) File 357:Derwent Biotech Res.  
 (c) 2004 Thomson Derwent & ISI. All rts. reserv.

0297377 DBR Accession No.: 2002-19224 PATENT

New **Chlamydia** pneumoniae proteins or **antigens**, useful for the prophylactic or therapeutic treatment of **Chlamydial** bacterial infections, e.g. sinusitis, pharyngitis, bronchitis, or chronic obstructive pulmonary disease - recombinant vaccine for protection against asthma, bacterium infection and atherosclerosis

AUTHOR: COUTURE F; HAMEL J; BRODEUR B R; MARTIN

D

PATENT ASSIGNEE: SHIRE BIOCHEM INC 2002

PATENT NUMBER: EP 1219635 PATENT DATE: 20020703 WPI ACCESSION NO.:  
 2002-530680 (200257)

PRIORITY APPLIC. NO.: US 256941 APPLIC. DATE: 20001221

NATIONAL APPLIC. NO.: EP 2001130295 APPLIC. DATE: 20011221

LANGUAGE: English

ABSTRACT: DERWENT ABSTRACT: NOVELTY - A new isolated polypeptide, which comprises a sequence from **Chlamydia** pneumoniae having 149-1085 amino acids fully defined in the specification, is new. DETAILED DESCRIPTION - A novel polypeptide comprising: (a) a sequence chosen from any of 19 sequences comprising 149-1085 amino acids fully defined in the specification; (b) a polypeptide having at least 70-95% identity to a second polypeptide comprising any of the 19 sequences cited in (a); (c) a polypeptide capable of generating antibodies with binding specificity for (a); (d) an epitope bearing portion of (a); (e) fragments or analogs of any of (a)-(d); or (f) any of the polypeptide of (a)-(d), where the N-terminal Met residue or the secretory amino acid sequence is deleted. ~~INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for the following:~~ (1) an isolated polynucleotide, which encodes any of the polypeptide described above, or its complement; (2) a vector comprising the polynucleotide, where the **DNA** is operably linked to an expression control region; (3) a host cell transfected with the vector; (4) a process for producing the polypeptide; (5) a chimeric polypeptide comprising two or more polypeptides having any of the 19 sequences cited above, provided that the polypeptides are linked so as to form a chimeric polypeptide; (6) a pharmaceutical composition comprising the polypeptide, and a pharmaceutical carrier, diluent or adjuvant; (7) methods for diagnosing **Chlamydia** infection comprising: (a) obtaining a biological sample from a host; and (b) (i) incubating an antibody or its fragment reactive with the **Chlamydia** polypeptide with the biological sample to form a mixture; and detecting specifically bound antibody or bound fragment in the mixture which indicates the presence of **Chlamydia**; or (ii) incubating one or more **Chlamydia** polypeptide(s) or its fragments with the biological sample to form a mixture; and detecting specifically bound

**antigen** or bound fragment in the mixture which indicates the presence of antibody specific to **Chlamydia**; and (8) a kit comprising the polypeptide for detecting or diagnosing **Chlamydia** infection. **BIOTECHNOLOGY** - Preferred Polynucleotide: The polynucleotide is **DNA** or **RNA**. The polynucleotide hybridizes under stringent conditions to either a **DNA** sequence encoding the polypeptide, or the complement of a **DNA** encoding a polypeptide, where the polypeptide comprises: (b.1) any of the polypeptide described above; or (b.2) at least 10 contiguous amino acid residues from any of the polypeptide described above. **Preparation**: The polypeptide is prepared by culturing the host cell described above for the expression of the polypeptide (claimed). **ACTIVITY** - Antibiotic; Antibacterial. Groups of 7 female BALB/c mice were immunized intranasally four times at 2-week intervals with 20 microg of affinity purified *C. pneumoniae* His.Tag recombinant protein in the presence of choleric toxin adjuvant or *E. coli* heat labile toxin adjuvant, or as a control, with adjuvant alone in phosphate buffered saline (PBS). Subcutaneous immunizations were also done in the presence of QuilA. Results showed that mice, intranasally or subcutaneously immunized with BVH-CPN1 has **chlamydial** lung titers that were over 3-3.6-fold lower than those of control mice immunized with adjuvant only, giving a protection level of 67-73%. **MECHANISM OF ACTION** - Vaccine. **USE** - The polypeptide or composition is useful for the prophylactic or therapeutic treatment of **Chlamydial** bacterial infection (specifically those caused by *C. pneumoniae*, *C. psittaci* or *C. trachomatis*) in a host susceptible to **Chlamydiae** infection, e.g. sinusitis, pharyngitis, bronchitis, pneumonitis, asthmatic bronchitis adult-onset asthma, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD), atherogenesis or atherosclerosis. The polypeptide or composition is also useful for producing a diagnostic agent of **Chlamydial** bacterial infection in a host susceptible to **Chlamydiae** infection. The kit is useful for detecting or diagnosing **Chlamydia** infection. The host may be an animal, human (all claimed) or bird. (122 pages)

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 Novel isolated Haemophilus influenzae polypeptides BVH-NTH11-12, useful for inducing protective immune responses against *H. influenzae* in animals and for treating otitis media, sinusitis, bronchitis and pneumonia - vector-mediated gene transfer and expression in host cell for recombinant vaccine and infection therapy  
 AUTHOR: HAMEL J; COUTURE F; BRODEUR B R; MARTIN D; OUELLET C; TREMBLAY M; CHARBONNEAU A; VAYSSIER C  
 PATENT ASSIGNEE: SHIRE BIOCHEM INC 2002  
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 LANGUAGE: English  
 ABSTRACT: DERWENT ABSTRACT: NOVELTY - Isolated polypeptide (I) comprising fully defined BVH-NTH11-12 polypeptide sequence (PS) of 379, 335, 550, 657, 160, 312, 347, 313, 178, 575, 1112, 272 amino acids as given in

the specification (or fragments and analogs (FA)) having 70-90% identity to a sequence of PS (or its FA), or epitope bearing portion of PS (or its FA) (PS is of Non-Haemophilus influenzae strain 12085), is new. DETAILED DESCRIPTION - Isolated polypeptide (I) comprising fully defined BVH-NTH11-12 polypeptide sequence (PS) of 379, 335, 550, 657, 160, 312, 347, 313, 178, 575, 1112, 272 amino acids as given in the specification (or fragments and analogs (FA)) having 70-90% identity to a sequence of PS (or its FA), or epitope bearing portion of PS (or its FA) (PS is of Non-Haemophilus influenzae strain 12085). (I) is a polypeptide: (a) which has 70-90% identity to a second polypeptide having a sequence of PS (or its FA); (b) comprising a sequence of PS (or its FA); (c) which is capable of generating antibodies having specificity for a polypeptide having a sequence of PS (or its FA); (d) which is an epitope bearing portion of a polypeptide having a sequence of PS (or its FA); or (e) in which the N-terminal Met residue or secretory amino acid sequence is deleted. INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for: (1) a chimeric polypeptide (II) comprising 2 or more polypeptides having a sequence of PS (or its FA) (provided that the polypeptides are linked to form a chimeric polypeptide); (2) an isolated polynucleotide (III) comprising: (a) a polynucleotide encoding a polypeptide having 70-95% identity to PS (or its FA), or a polypeptide comprising a sequence of PS (or its FA), or a polypeptide capable of generating antibodies with binding specificity for polypeptide having sequence of PS (or its FA), or an epitope bearing portion of PS (or its FA); (b) a polynucleotide complementary to (a); (3) a vector (IV) comprising (III); (4) a host cell (V) transfected with (IV); and (5) preparation of (I). WIDER DISCLOSURE - The following are also disclosed: (1) RNA molecules corresponding to DNA molecules encoding (I); (2) antibodies specific to (I); (3) kit comprising (I) for detection or diagnosis of H. influenzae infection; and (4) a vaccine comprising (I). BIOTECHNOLOGY - Preparation: (I) is prepared by standard recombinant techniques (claimed). Preferred Polynucleotide: (III) hybridizes under stringent conditions to either: (a) DNA sequence encoding a polypeptide; or (b) the complement of a DNA sequence encoding a polypeptide: (i) comprising a sequence of PS (or its FA); or (ii) comprising at least 10 contiguous amino acids from polypeptide comprising a sequence of PS (or its FA). ACTIVITY - Antiinflammatory; auditory; antibacterial. The protective ability of BVH-NTH11 immunization against Non-typeable H. influenzae infection was tested in mice. Groups of 5 female BALB/C mice were immunized intranasally three times at two-week intervals with 25 g of affinity purified BVH-NTH11-His.Tag recombinant polypeptide in presence of the Escherichia coli heat-labile toxin adjuvant (LT) or as a control, with adjuvant alone in phosphate buffered saline (PBS). Blood samples were collected from the orbital sinus on day prior to each immunization and 14 days following the third (day 42) injection. Antibody titers were determined by enzyme linked immunosorbant assay (ELISA) on heat-killed and outer membrane vesicles of the Non-typeable H. influenzae strain 12085. Results of the immunogenicity study showed that the level of specific antibodies in serum of immunized animals rose by around 1000-fold relative to control serum. MECHANISM OF ACTION - Vaccine. USE - (V) is useful for producing (I) by recombinant techniques. Compositions comprising (I) (C) are useful for prophylactic or therapeutic treatment of otitis media, sinusitis, bronchitis, pneumonia, meningitis and bacteremia. Preferably, (C) is useful for prophylactic or therapeutic treatment of H. influenzae bacterial

infection in an individual susceptible to H. influenzae (Typeable or Non-typeable H. influenzae infection. (C) Is also useful as a diagnostic reagent for otitis media, sinusitis, bronchitis, pneumonia, meningitis, bacteremia and for any Non-typeable or Typeable H. influenzae bacterial in an individual (claimed). (I) Is also useful in a diagnostic test for H. influenzae infection and for detecting antibodies specific for H. influenzae polypeptide. (I) is useful for inducing a protective immune response against H. influenzae, and for treating or preventing H. influenzae infection. (I) Is also useful as an immunogen for producing specific antibodies for diagnosis and treatment of H. influenzae. (III) May be used for designing DNA probes for detecting the presence of H. influenzae in a biological sample suspected of containing such bacteria. The DNA probes may be used for detecting circulating H. influenzae in a sample. ADMINISTRATION - Pharmaceutical compositions are administered by injection, rapid infusion, nasopharyngeal absorption, dermoabsorption, or oral routes. Dosages range from 0.001-100 (preferably 0.1-1) microg/kg 1-3 times with intervals of 1-6 weeks between immunizations. (58 pages)

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